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THE

COINS OF THE WORLD,

BY

IMLAY & BICKNELL,

CONTAINS A LARGER NUMBER OF FAC-SIMILES

OF THE VARIOUS

GOLD, SILVER, AND OTHER COINS OF THE WORLD,

THAN HAS APPEARED IN ANY SIMILAR WORK PUBLISHED, HERE OR ELSEWHERE.

THESE

MAGNIFICENT IMPRESSIONS

(INCLUDING THE ONLY COLLECTION ON THIS CONTINENT, OF JAPANESE AND JEWISH,)

ARE PLACED IN THE ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONS TO WHICH THEY PROPERLY BELONG, WITH THE CORRECT NAME OF EACH COIN, AND ITS

MARKET VALUE UNDER IT.—TO WHICH IS ADDED A MODEL INDEX, ANNOUNCING, AT A SINGLE GLANCE, NOT ONLY THE NAME, PRICE, AND PAGE OF ANY COIN SEARCHED FOR, BUT

THE EXACT SPOT WHERE IT MAY BE FOUND.

THIS

STANDARD WORK

OPENS WITH AN INSTRUCTIVE REVIEW OF THE ORIGIN OF COINS, WITHOUT WHICH NO COIN BOOK CAN BE CONSIDERED COMPLETE.

THE ACT APPROVED BY

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

ESTABLISHING THE

UNITED STATES MINT,

IS SUCCINCTLY DESCRIBED, WITH AN APPENDIX OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT AND THEIR TERM OF OFFICE TO DATE.

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CORRECTED BY

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Monthly, per annum, - \$1.00. | Semi-Monthly, per annum, \$1.50.

WITH A COPY OF

IMLAY & BICKNELL'S COINS OF THE WORLD, GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY IMLAY & BICKNELL, BANKERS, NO. 112 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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INSTRUCTIVE

REVIEW OF THE ORIGIN

OF THE

COINS OF THE WORLD.

It may not prove uninteresting to take a brief review of the origin of Coins, and of the causes which led to their invention. In the early ages of the world certain commodities were exchanged for others. This system is still adhered to where coined money, or its modern substitute—bank paper—either is not known, or circulates to so limited an extent as not to meet the wants of the people. This is the ease, in some degree, in the sparsely settled portions of our own country.

Trade, so long as it was restricted to mere barter, or exchange, must have been subjected to frequent interruptions. The extreme inconvenience attending the making of such exchanges, must, at an early day, have occupied the thoughts and attention of the most enlightened and practical men, and, as a consequence, plans were devised to avoid, or at least to render the operations of daily business, less harassing and perplexing. This led to the introduction of the use of the baser metals, in their rough and rude state. These, when soeicty was semi-barbarous, and its wants few, sufficed for the purposes of trade; but, as civilization advanced, wealth increased, and commerce extended, these metals were east aside as too heavy and bulky, and the more precious—silver and gold—were brought into requisition. Even these, when they first began to be used as money, or as a standard to determine the value of other articles, were in an unfashioned state, in bars and ingots. This practice was open to serious objections, the chief of which was, the utter impossibility, in general eases, of ascertaining the purity of the bar with sufficient accuracy to determine its actual value. It is most likely, too, that the operation of assaying was imperfectly understood in ancient days; or if known, the knowledge was confined to a very few persons. Hence it followed, that the only mode in determining the value of an ingot of gold or silver was by its weight and the colour of the metal. A limited experience would show the extreme liability to err by a dependence on such guides. In order to remedy this evil, the aid of those "skilled in metals" was sought, and a plan adopted by which all could tell, at a glance, the value of the piece. This plan was the issuing of Coins, or minute pieces of metals, each bearing a stamp declaring either its weight, purity, or value.

Before the introduction of metals as a circulating medium, an infinite variety of articles were used, in different countries, to serve the purposes of exchange among many nations. Shells, Fruits, Grain, Salt, Cattle, &c., are still employed as substitutes for money. In portions of Africa, Shells are the common medium of exchange, and are denominated Couries. In Siam and Congo, Shells, under the names of Bangs and Zimbis, are the general currency. Arabian Almonds, in some parts of India, are current at a certain rate. In the early settlement of this country, specie being searce, private as well as public debts were frequently settled by the payment of Cattle, Tobacco, Skins, &c., at established prices. In Mexico, a country abounding in silver and gold, it is said, Cakes of Soap, in lieu of the smaller pieces of coin, often change hands.

The earliest mention of money is in the 23d chapter of Genesis: "My lord, hearken unto me; the land is worth four hundred shekels of silver." "And Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." These are supposed to have been mere lumps of metal, without any impress or mark, which passed by weight only, as the term shekel, (which afterwards became the name of positive coins of gold and silver,) from Shakal, to weigh fully, implies. Originally, the coins of all ancient countries seem to have had the exact quantity of metal indicated by the name, and

served as weights as well as money. Thus the Drachma was a weight used in the earliest periods by the Greeks, and is the name of a silver coin of the present day. The As or Pondo, by the Romans. The Livre by the French, and the Pound by the Scotch and English. The next allusion to money in the Sacred Writings, is in the Book of Job. The money there alluded to is, by some, supposed to be the ordinary shekel, stamped with the image of a lamb, and called Kesitah. Others, again, imagine that the Kesitah was not a piece of coin, but in fact a lamb, for ear-rings are mentioned in the same payment, which were, without doubt, the early ring-money of the East, the exact representation of which is displayed upon the hieroglyphic sculptures and paintings of the Egyptians. The rings "seem to have been formed of wire bent into circles, but not fastened, so that they could with ease be made into a chain, from which portions could be detached at pleasure." Similar rings are still current in Nubla. On the western coast of Africa, common twisted gold wire, pounded into rude rings, is still used in lieu of coined gold.

After the time of Jacob, the shekel, if it had ever borne an impress, became again the simple weighed piece—Shekel ha kodesh, or shekel of the sanctuary. It would appear, however, that as commerce became more extended, the pieces of silver necessary to earry on trade became vastly increased in number, with a corresponding diminution in size; for we read, that the five Philistine lords, when endeavouring to decoy Samson, the terror of their nation, tempted his favourite, Delilah, by the offer of a large sum of money, which, when she had consented to be a party to the destruction of Samson, they "brought in their hands," it is presumed to the amount of their offer, "eleven hundred pieces of money" each.

It has been disputed, and is still matter of doubt, to what nation must be attributed the first invention of positive impressed Coins as money. The authorities upon whom most reliance can be placed, generally agree that to the Greeks, from whom have sprung so many of the great features of civilization, this honour belongs. It is true that some have suggested, that the Persian Daries of gold and silver—the coins of the Phœnician colony at Malta, and the brass money of Italy, were minted prior to the earliest known Greek coins; but these positions are not well supported by facts, as in neither of these cases do we find a gradual development of the art of coining, from the simple stamping of the lump of metal on one side only, through all its changes and improvements to that of the perfect coin; while the coins of Greece, on the contrary, exhibit the whole and gradual progress of the art. In all the instances referred to, perfect coins only, though in the Maltese case exceedingly rude, have been found; serving to prove that the art was received by them in its already perfected state. Indeed, so far as the Persian Darie is concerned, it is evident that they were simply Greeian coins of the maritime provinces, impressed by the Persian symbol of the archer drawing his bow, retaining, as they did, the Greek standard weight and value, and were issued after the Persian subjugation of Asia Minor. The existence of these coins only proves that some of the Greeks of Asia Minor, most likely the Lydians, had an early gold coinage.

The Numismatic Journal, an able European publication, states, in reference to the attempt to establish the true origin of coins, that according to the Parian Chroniele, a record of the third century before Christ, Phidon, king of Argos, in order to facilitate commerce, stamped silver money in the island of Ægina, in the year before Christ, 895. Now, as Homer existed immediately prior to this epoch, and makes no mention of coined money, whilst he does mention the system of barter, we may infer that it was unknown in his time; for it is impossible to imagine a writer, by whom no art or science has been overlooked, to have passed over so useful an invention as stamped coin, had it existed. In the time of Lycurgus, which followed that of Homer—certainly not later than a century, though there is some difficulty in ascertaining a more positive date at present—it is equally certain that gold and silver coin, as money, existed in Greece, as proved by his law prohibiting their use in Sparta, and substituting iron: probably rings, similar to the iron ring money of the early Celtie nations, of which specimens have been discovered in Ireland. This brings the introduction of coins between the epochs of Homer and Lyeurgus, in fact to the precise period assigned to the invention of Phidon; and the coins of Ægina, from the rudeness of their devices, and imperfection of their execution, may fairly be supposed to be of the age in question. This, compared with the assertion of the Parian Chroniele, the silence of Homer, and the law of Lyeurgus, seems fairly to authenticate the claim of Phidon, and to establish the origin of the first current money as having occurred nearly nine hundred years before the Christian era, in the island of Ægina.

"The art of impressing a seal or signet was an understood sign of solemn compact from the earliest periods, and engraved seals were early in use; and from this circumstance was probably derived the idea of stamping or sealing a lump of silver or gold, as a guarantee that it was of a certain weight, upon the faith of which stamp it passed as such. It is in this form that the first coins appear. The symbols with which they were first stamped were nearly always of a religious character, possibly to add additional weight and sacredness to the fact of such sealing or stamping; and these symbols or images of gods, it has been observed, may possibly

account for their being placed in tombs with vases and other sacred symbols, from which custom many fine specimens have been preserved to us. Lucian has supposed they were so placed for paying the passage of the dead over the river Styx. The fiction of Charon, however, is of more recent date than many of the tombs in which coins have been found. Coins were, at first, stamped only on one side; but eventually, by degrees, we find the art of stamping both sides discovered. No portraits occur on any coins previous to the Egyptian and Syrian dynastics of Macedonian princes, whom the flattery of their subjects had raised to divine honours; previously to which, the nearest approach to portrait was obtained by representing a Jupiter or other deity in the features of the sovereign to be flattered. The Greek colonies of Sicily and Italy eventually surpassed the mother country in the beauty of their coins, of which many exquisite specimens, particularly of Syracuse, are to be found in collections in England." Eng. C.

The early currency of what is now the United States, was furnished chiefly by Great Britain and Spain; but the wants of the colonists were so great, and the foreign coin in the country so limited in amount, that Massachusetts, notwithstanding the opposition of the Home government, and despite the threats of the Crown, determined to establish a mint of its own. It commenced the issue of shillings and smaller pieces in 1652. These continued to circulate freely in the colony which issued them, and in the neighbouring provinces they were generally taken, at their nominal value, in business. It is said that Charles II. was much displeased with the colonists in Massachusetts on account of their coining this money, which he considered a breach of his prerogative, and threatened to Sir Thomas Temple, that they, the colonial authorities, should be punished. Upon which Sir Thomas took some of the pieces from his pocket to show to the king, on the reverse of which was a pine tree,* (from which came the name of pine tree coins, by which these were generally denominated,) one of that species of pine common in the colony, that grows flat and bushy at the top like the Italian pine. The king asked what tree it was; upon which Temple replied, of course it was the Royal Oak, which had preserved his Majesty's life: upon which the king said no more of punishment, but laughing, called the coiners "honest dogs." The Massachusetts mint, not meeting with very serious opposition, continued for some years to put forth coined silver, and in course of time the "prerogative" of royalty was invaded by some other of the eolonies. These were the only emissions of eoins of the precious metals previous to the independence of the Colonies, and the establishment of the National Mint.

Shortly after peace was declared, the incipient measures for this establishment were taken by Congress, but it was not until early in 1792 that the measure was consummated, and a code of laws enacted for the regulation of the mint.

In 1834, an effort was made, which finally proved successful, either to reduce the quantity of pure metal in our gold coins, by the substitution of alloy, or decrease their weight. This change was grounded on the fact, that the proportionate value of gold to silver being lower in the United States than in European countries, our metallic currency became almost exclusively a silver one, the gold being shipped off to Europe, because furnishing the most profitable remittance. A law was introduced into Congress, in the summer of 1834, and passed, reducing the weight of the Eagle to 258 grains standard, and 232 grains pure gold, and the shares in a like proportion. Thus the standard, which before was twenty-two carats fine, (that is, twenty-two parts pure metal, and two parts alloy,) was now 21 carats $2\frac{14}{13}$ grains; increasing the value of gold about $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Again, in 1837, it was found advisable to slightly amend existing laws, in order to assimilate the coins of gold and silver; that is, to make them of one purity—one part of alloy to nine parts pure. This system has decided advantages over the old, as it simplifies the calculations of value, and is in other respects to be preferred.

[For the following present corroct standard fineness of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of the United States, we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the Hon. J. Ross Snowden, the present able and popular Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia and its branches, without whose active and zealous ecoperation, we could not have completed, with accuracy, this department of our work. We beg to avail of this opportunity also, to express our thanks to the Banks, Bankers, and Brokors of Philadelphia generally, for the many personal favours granted to us; and ospecially would we mention the names of Work, M'Couch & Co., Mathew T. Miller & Co., and Messrs. Cronise & Co., Bankers, for their invaluable contributions.]

Gold.—The Eagle, of the value of ten dollars, to weigh 258 grains standard fineness; viz: 900 thousandths, the Double Eagle, the Half Eagle, the Three Dollar piece, the Quarter Eagle, and the Gold Dollar, in proportion.

SILVER.—The Act of January 18, 1839, fixed the weight of the Silver Dollar at 412½ grains, at which it yet remains; but the law passed in 1853, Feb. 21, reduced the weight of the Half Dollar to 192 grains, and the lower denominations in proportion.

COPPER.—The Cent, or one hundredth of a Dollar, weights 72 grains, and is composed of 88 per cent. Copper, and 12 per cent. Nickel.

Coinage being almost a new branch of art in the United States, the early dies of the National Mint, as a

matter of course, were rather rude and imperfect in execution; but there has been a gradual improvement, until now the larger coins equal, and the smaller ones excel in design and workmanship, the finest and most perfect specimens of the European mints. The Mint is now, and has been for a number of years past, under the management of Hon. James Ross Snowden, the Director of the Mint and its branches.

In the year 1835, it was found expedient to establish branch Mints, which, by act of Congress, were ereated and located at Charlotte, North Carolina; Dahlonega, Georgia; and New Orleans, Louisiana. The latter "for the coinage of gold and silver," and the two former for "gold only." These branch Mints are governed by the same laws as the principal Mint, and are "under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury."

After the necessary buildings and machinery had been erected, the branches went into operation in 1838. The coinage of the Mints is uniform. The issues of the branches undergo regular and systematic assays and

tests at the parent Mint, as prescribed by the law establishing them.

A branch Mint at San Francisco, California, was authorized by an Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1852. It was completed and commenced operations on the 3d day of April, 1854. The Assay Office at New York—authorized by the act of March 4, 1853—commenced operations on the 10th day of October, 1854.

REMEMBER THIS.

The words, or initials, on coins are generally thus distinguished: When they occupy the field, and are written across the coin, they are called an Inscription; but when they run round the margin, or on either side of the figure, they are denominated a Legend, and they are thus called when they are upon the exergue, which is at the bettem of the piece, commenly separated from the field by a line. The side of a coin on which the pertrait is delineated, is termed the Face or Obverse, and the opposite side the Reverse.

Tul- 1700	DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.
July, 1792.	1st. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, the eminent Philosopher. July, 1792, to July, 1795. Previously Treasurer of Pennsylvania. Previously Treasurer of Pennsylvania.
July, 1795.	2nd. Henry Wm. De Saussure, vice Mr. Rittenhouse; resigned. July 11th to Oct. 28th, 1795. Afterwards, and for many years, Chancellor of South Carolina. Charleston, S. C.
Oet. 1795.	3rd. ELIAS BOUDINOT, in place of Judge De Saussure; resigned. Oct. 1795, to July, 1805. Previously President of Congress under the Confederation. New Jersey.
July, 1805.	4th. Robert Patterson, on the resignation of Dr. Boudinot. July, 1805, to July, 1824. Vice President of the University of Penna., and President of the "American Philosophica Society."
July, 1824.	5th. Dr. Samuel Moore, in place of Dr. Patterson; deceased. July, 1824, to July, 1835. Member of Congress from Bucks county, Pa. Pennsylvania.
July, 1835.	6th. Dr. Robert M. Patterson, on the resignation of Dr. Moore. July, 1835, to July, 1851. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia; and President of America. Philosophical Society.
July, 1851.	7th. Dr. George N. Eckert, vice Dr. Patterson; resigned. July, 1851, to April, 1853. Member of Congress from Lebanon county. Pennsylvania.
April, 1853.	8th. Thomas M. Pettit, in place of Dr. Eckert; resigned. April to June, 1853. Pennsylvania. Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia.
June, 1853.	9th. James Ross Snowden, in place of Judge Pettit; deceased. June, 1853, (present incumbent.) Previously Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Treasurer of the Mint.
	Note.—The Act establishing a "Mint of the United States," was appreved by the President of the United States, (George Washington,) on the 3d day of March, A. D., 1792. The institution did not, however, go into operation until the following year

NEW CANADA COINS.

The new ceins issued in England for circulation in Canada, have made their appearance in that country, and some of them have crossed the berder and reached our citizens. Several sets of these have been obtained by the Director of the Mint, to whom frequent inquiries have been made as to their value, compared with our own silver coins. In order to give information on this subject, Mr. Snowden has furnished us with a statement from the Assayers of the Mint, which we herewith present to the public:

ASSAY OFFICE, U. S. MINT, Feb. 17, 1859.

Hon. J R. SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint, &c.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, we present the following statement in regard to the new issue of silver coins for the Canadas, by the British Government. You are aware that the coins have been awaiting some previous formality of proclamation, and have just been put in circulation. Consequently, we have been able to obtain but very few specimens. Our examination will afford, however, a satisfactory conclusion as to the intended standards of weight and fineness; and will answer the question, whether there is a designed conformity to the currency of the United States.

In respect to nomenclature, they have abandoned shillings and pence, and have adopted a decimal system; in accordance with which, there are three silver coins, of twenty, ten, and five cents; besides, copper cents, which we have not seen. The amount of coinage is said to be quite large.

First, as to weight, they do not harmonize with us. The average indicates a standard of fifteen hundredths of an ounce (three pennyweights) for the twenty cent piece; the smaller pieces in proportion. Our half-dollar being 40 hundredths, would make 16 hundredths for 20 cents. Next, as to fineness, they do not harmonize with us. They adhere to the British or sterling standard of 925 thousandths fine. This is a departure from the decimal system of nine-tenths, which, being practically the standard in almost every country of North and South America, may be considered American. Thirdly, in respect to value; this must be stated in two ways. If it be asked, what is the intrinsic value, as compared with our coins, then the 20 cent piece falls below two of our dimes, by three-fourths of a cent, nearly. If it be asked, what will their 20 cent piece, full weight, produce at our Mint, at bullion price, then it is worth $18\frac{2}{3}$ cents, nearly. It is, therefore, not interchangeable with our currency. But by a calculation based upon the intrinsic relations of the British coinage to our own, (so as to be able to turn pence into cents,) we find the 20 cent piece is regulated in its weight by the silver shilling, and is in due proportion thereto; or so nearly, that the advantage of having an even number of pennyweights, was taken into account.

What effect it will have upon the currency of the two countries, especially along the boundary line, to have two kinds of dimes, it is not easy to foresee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. R. ECKFELDT, WM. E. DUBOIS.

MODEL INDEX

TO

IMLAY AND BICKNELL'S COINS OF THE WORLD,

ANNOUNCING AT A SINGLE GLANCE, NOT
ONLY THE NAME, PRICE, AND PAGE OF ANY COIN SEARCHED FOR,
BUT THE PRECISE SPOT (BY NUMBER) WHERE IT MAY BE
FOUND, WITH THE PRESENT

MARKET VALUE UNDER IT.

GOLD COINS OF THE	Dollars. Cents.	Page.	Number.	PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.	Dollars. Cents.	Page.	Number.	SILVER COINS OF MEXICO.	Dollars. Cents.	Раде.	Number.
Old Eagle	10.50	13	1	Georgia ½ Eagle	2.37	14	52	Dollar	1.04	16	
Old Quarter Eagle	2.62	13	2	Georgia ½ Eagle	2 37		53	Dollar	1.04	1	6
Old Half Eagle			3 4	North Carolina Dollar	.93		54	Dollar	1.04	1 1	7
Half Eagle Double Eagle			5	California ½ Dollar	.93	,	55 56	Dollar	1.04	16	8
Old Half Eagle			6	California ½ Dollar	.40		57	Quarter Dollar	.25	1 1	9
Old Quarter Eagle			7	California & Dollar	.20		58	Half Dollar	.50		
Eagle			8	California 1 Dollar	.20	14	59	Half Dollar	1.04	1	11 12
Quarter Eagle			9					Quarter Dollar	.25		
Old Half Eagle			$\frac{10}{11}$					Quarter Real	.03		
Old Eagle Dollar			12	UNITED STATES.			- 1	Quarter Real	.03	16	15
Eagle				Quarter Dollar	.25	14	60	Real			
Dollar			14	Quarter Dollar	.25		61	Hulf Real	.06		
Double Eagle			15	Quarter Dollar	.25		62	Quarter Dollar	.25		
Old Half Eagle			16	Quarter Dollar	.25	14	63	Half Real	.06		
Three Dollars			17	Quarter Dollar	.25		64	Quarter Real	.03		
Dollar Dollar			10	Quarter Dollar	.25		0.0	Quarter Real	.03		
Three Dollars			20	Dollar	1.00	-	66	Quarter Real	.03		
Half Eagle			21	Dollar	1.00		67 68				
	1			Pollar	1.00		69	F363			
				Dollar.	1.00	-	70				
PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE OF THE				Half Dollar	.50	- 1	71	GOLD COINS OF			
UNITED STATES.		+		Half Dollar	.50	15	72				
		1		Half Dollar	.50		73	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA.			
Quintuple Eagle			22	Half Dollar	.50		74	Doubloon	15.50	16	1
Quintuple Eagle Culifornia 2½ Engle			23 24	Quarter DollarQuarter Dollar	.25 .25		75	Doubloon	15.50	16	2
California Double Eagle	10.20	1.0	24	Half Dollar	.50		76 77	Doubloon	15.50	16	3
California Eagle	9.85	14	26		.50	_		Doubloon	15.50	16	4
California Eagle	9.85	14	27	Pine Tree Shilling	.16		79	Doubloon	15.50	10	0
California Eagle	9.85	14	28	Pine Tree Shilliug	.16	15		Doubloon	15.50	16	7
California Eagle	9.85	14	29	Dime	.10	_	81	Doubloon	15.50	16	S
California Double Eagle	16.00		30	Dime	.10	_	82	Half Doubloon	7.75	17	9
Oregon T. Beaver coin	9.85		$\frac{31}{32}$	DimeDime	.10		83	Half Doubloon	7.75	17	10
California Eagle	9.90	1.1	33	Dime	.10	_	84 85	Doubleon	15.50	17	11
California Eagle	9.90		3.4	Half Dime	.05		86	Doubloon	15.50	17	12
California Eagle	9.85	_	35	Half Dime	.05		87	Quarter Doubloou	2.75	17	13 14
California Eagle	9.85	14	36	Half Dime	.05		88	Quarter Doubloon	3.75	17	15
Cin. Mining & Trading Co. Eagle	9.60		37	Three Cent Piece	.03		89	Doubloon	15.50	17	16
Miners Bank Eagle	9.85		38	Three Cent Picce	.03		90	Quarter Doubloon	3.75	17	17
Mormon Eagle	8.00	14	39	Half Dime	.05		91 92	Quarter Doubloon	3.75	17	18
California & Eagle	1 75	14	41	Half Dime	.05			Eighth Doubloon	1.87	17	19
California ½ Eagle	4.85	14	42	Three Cent Piece	.03		94	Eighth Doubloon	1.87	17	20
California ½ Eagle	4.75	14	43				95	Eighth Doubloon	1.87 1.87		21
Ualifornia 1 Eagle	4 75			{X-}				Quarter Doubloon	3.75		22 23
California L Eagle	4.85			GOLD COINS OF				Eighth Doubloon	1.87		
California ½ Eagle		_						Eighth Doubloon	1.87		25
N. C. ½ Eagle	4.75			MEXICO.	0 27 5			Sixteenth Doubloon	.90		26
Alta ½ Eagle	4.75 4.75	_	48	Quarter Doubloon	3.75		1	Sixteenth Doubloon	.90		27
Mormon 1 Eagle	4.00	14	50	Doubloon	15.45°	15	2	Sixteenth Doubloon	.90		28
				Sixtoenth of a Doubloon							29

25 James I. 1 Crown.....

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INDEX TO IMLAY AND BICKNELL'S COINS OF THE WORLD.

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SILVER COINS OF	Dollari Cents.	Ze.	umber		Dollars Cents.	Page.	umber		Dollars. Cents.	Page.	a l
GREAT BRITAIN & COLONIES.	ನೆ ವ	Page.	N.	FRANCE.	0 0	4	<u>~</u>	SWITZERLAND.			
Jamos I. 1 Crown	.6	7 25	118	One-Sixteenth Crown		28		Quarter Florin			10
Crown of Elizabeth	1.3	5 25	119	Twenty Sols	.16			Three Butz			12
Oxford Crown	[I.3.	5 25 9 25	$\frac{120}{121}$	Two Francs	.36	28	60	Crown of Zurich	1.00 3		13
Phillip and Mary Shilling Siege Picco of Newark	.2	4 25	122	One-Eighth Crown	.12	28 28		Crown of Geneva			14 15
Oxford Crown	1.3	5 25 6 25	123	Half Franc	.08		63	Two-and-a-half Batzen	.04	30 1	16
Phillip and Mary Shilling	.2	3 25	125	One-Sixteenth Crown	.06			Five Batz			17 . 18 .
Phillip and Mary Shilling	.2	9 25	126	One FrancThirty Sols	.18	28 28		Half Florin Florin			19
Siege Piece of Pontefraet Phillip and Mary Shilling		3 25 6 25	127	One Franc	.18	28	67	Five Batzen			20
James I. & Crown	.6	7 25	129	Ten SolsFifty Centimes		28 28	68 69	Two FrancsFivo Batz	.50		$\begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix}$
James I. Shilling	.2	6 25 2 25	130	Twenty-five Centimes	.04	28	70	Half Florin	.20	31 2	23
Oxford Ponny	.0	2 25	132	Quarter Franc		28		Two-and-a-half Batzen			24
James I. Shilling	. 2	6 25 7 25		Half Franc		28		Half Florin			26
James I. & Crown	.0	7 26	135	Half Franc		28	74				$\begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 28 \end{bmatrix}$
Threepence		5 26	136	Quartor Franc	.04	28	13	Fivo Batzen Ten-and-a-half Batz			29
Five Cent Piece, (Canada) Ten Cent Piece, (Canada)	. 9	$\frac{3}{4}$ 26	138					Ten-and-a-half Butz	.25		30
Ten Cent Piece, (Canada)	.9	3 26	139	GOLD COINS OF				Twenty Five Centimes			$\frac{31}{32}$
Five Cent Piece (Canada)	. 4	3 26 3 26		NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.							77.
Twopence		2 26		Five Gilders			1				
—• € % 3 •—-				Twenty-Five Francs	4.70	28	3	GOLD COINS OF			
				Ducat			4	GERMANY.			1
GOLD COINS OF				Ten Gilders			6	Quadruplo Ducat, (base)			2
FRANCE.								Quintuplo Ducat			3
Forty Francs		66 26 60 26		SILVER COINS OF				Ten Thulor	7.80	31	4 5
Louis d'orDouble Louis d'or		0 26						Quintuple Ducat			6
Doublo Louis d'or	. 9.0	00 26	1	NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, AND HOLLAND.				Ten Thalor	7.80	31	7
Twenty Francs		$\begin{array}{c c} 33 & 26 \\ 33 & 26 \end{array}$		Rix Dollar	.93	3 28	7	Fred d'or Ten Thaler		- 1	8
Twenty Francs	. 3.8	33 26	7	Ducatoon	.93	28	8	Ton Thaler	. 7.80		10
Twenty Francs	. 3.3	33 2 6		Ducatoon		28	10	Ten Thalcr	7.80	_	11
Twenty FrancsLouis d'or	. 4.	50 26	10	Silver Lion		28	11	Double Ducat		-	12 13
Twenty Francs	. 3.	33 26		Rix Dollar	1.00	1	12	Ten Thaler	. 7.80	31	14
Twenty Francs		$\begin{bmatrix} 33 & 26 \\ 33 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$		Silver Lion			13 14	SoverainDouble Fred d'or	$\begin{array}{c c} -6.50 \\ 7.80 \end{array}$		15 16
Ten Francs	1.	90 26	14	Rix Dollar	93	3 29	15	Carolin	. 4.75		17
Ten Francs	1.	$\begin{vmatrix} 90 & 20 \\ 90 & 20 \end{vmatrix}$		Three Gilders			16	Double Fred d'or	. 7.80		18
Ten Francs		93 2		Rix Dollar		$\frac{3}{3} \frac{29}{29}$	18	Soverain Carolin			19 20
Fivo Francs		93 2		Rix Dollar	93	3 29		Soverain	. 6.50	31	21
Six Francs	1.	12 2	13	Three GildersTwo-and-a-half Gilders				Ton ThalerDouble Ducat		-	22 23
				Three Gilders	. 1.08	8 29	22	Fivo Thaler	3.90	32	24
BILVER COINS OF				Eight Stivers, (base)		$\begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	23	Five Thaler	. 3.90		25 26
FRANCE.				Thirty Stivers		5 29	25	Double DucatFive Thalcr	4.40 3.90		27
Crown	1.	06 2	6 20	Thirty Stivers	57	7 29	26	Ten Thaler	7.80		28
Crown	1.	06 2	6 2	[C:13		$\begin{vmatrix} 9 & 29 \\ 5 & 29 \end{vmatrix}$		Ducat			29 30
Crown	1.	$\frac{06}{06}$	6 23	'I'm Cu'	1	8 29	29	Five Thaler	3.90	32	31
Five Francs	.	93 2	6 2	One Gilder		$ \begin{array}{c c} 5 & 29 \\ 9 & 29 \end{array} $		Duca c			32
Five Francs		$\begin{array}{c c} 93 & 2 \\ 93 & 2 \end{array}$		Cin Chinasa		$9 \begin{vmatrix} 29 \\ 29 \end{vmatrix}$		Soverain			34
Five Francs		$\begin{vmatrix} 93 & 2 \\ 93 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$		Quarter Gilder	0	9 29		Five Thalcr	3.90		35
Five Francs		93 2	7 2	Quarter Gilder		9 29 29		I I I I I C I I C I I I I I I I I I			36
Five Francs		$\begin{array}{c c} 93 & 2 \\ 93 & 2 \end{array}$		Ten Stivers	1	8 29	36	Ten Gilders	3.98	3 32	38
Six Francs	I.	06 2	7 3	110 . 77	.0	3 29 7 29	33	TILLIO LIBROR CO. C.			39
Five Francs		93 2 93 2		Two Stivers	0	3 29	39	Fred d'or	3.90	32	41
Fivo Francs		93 2	7 3	Quartor Gildor	0	9 29	9 4	Ducat	2.20		42
Five Francs		93 2 93 2		Ileta data una		9 2	9 4:	ILTITO ILIGICI			43
Five Francs		$\begin{array}{c c} 93 & 2 \\ 06 & 2 \end{array}$		110 1 021		9 29		3 Ducat	2.20	32	45
Five Francs		93 2	7 3					Five Thaler		$\begin{bmatrix} 32 \\ 0 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$	46
Five Francs	- 1	$\begin{array}{c c} 93 & 2 \\ 36 & 2 \end{array}$						Ducat	2.20	0 32	48
One Franc		$.18 _{2}$	7 4	SWITZERLAND				Five Thaler		0 32 7 32	49
Six Francs	اعلا إنانانا	$06 \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 08 \end{vmatrix} 2$		2	2	20 3	0	Half Carolin		5 32	
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Two Francs	;	.36 2	7 4					Ducat		$egin{array}{c c} 0 & 32 \ 0 & 32 \end{array}$	53
Quarter Crown		$\begin{array}{c c} .25 & 2 \\ .25 & 2 \end{array}$						Half Soverain	3.28	5 32	55
Thirty Sols		.25 2	7 4	SWITZERLAND.				Half Carolin			
Eighth Crown		$\begin{array}{c c} .12 & 2 \\ .10 & 2 \end{array}$		9 Ten Batz		20	30	Ducat		$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 32 \end{array} $	
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I Half Franc		.08	27 L	2 Crown of Zurich		.00 .50		5 Ducat			
Thirty Sols		.08		3 Two Francs4 Ten Batz		.20	30	7 Ducat	2.2	0 32	62
Half Crown		.50	27 5	5 Four Francs	1.	00.		8 Ducat			
One-Eighth Crown		.12	281 2	6 Four Francs		, WU I	,,0	9llTwelve Marks	1.5	0 32	64
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INDEX TO IMLAY AND BICKNELL'S COINS OF THE WORLD.

Due Sixth Timber											1	=
Question Company Com		ş		ber.	SHAFE COINS OF	878 5.		i de	SILVER COINS OF	8.75.	0	aper
Question Company Com	SHAVEH COINS OF	ollan	age.	nm		Sent	age.	'un'	ITALY	Cent	Page	un V
Eight Saillings	GERMANY.	A 0	-	×.			-					
Eight Sallings								4				
Tra Centimes						.70	45	6		.08 4	48	58
Transport 1.5								7				
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Tage Color	One Twenty-fourth Thaler	.02	42	342								
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Ten Panks 1985 19	Twenty Skillings					.36	45					
Section Sect						.35	45	17	Ten Pauls of Tuscany	.97 4	48	69
Colonis of Colonis C		""	1.7					18				
DENMARK NORWY & SWEDEN												
Description Color	GOLD COINS OF								Two Lire.	.36 4	· ·	
Dankle Dneat	DENMARK, NORWAY & SWEDEN.				1				Fifth of a Scudo of Luca			
Dauble Dineat	Double Ducat	4.40	43	1		.10	45	24		.14	48	
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Ducat				4				_	12			
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DENMARK NORWAY & SWEDEN					·	.00	*0	00		.74 4	49	
Eight Marks	SILVER COINS OF				£ 30 3 ·				Fifty Grani	.37 4	49	84
Rix Dollar	DENMARK, NORWAY & SWEDEN.				GOLD COINS OF		1					
Dollar	Eight Marks	1.10	43	6	ITALY.					.47 4	49	87
Old Decatoon	Rix Dollar			7	Eighty Livres	15.32	46	1				-
Rix Dellar Specie				9	Ninety Six Livres	15.00	46	2		.93		
Rix Dollar Specie. 1,00 43 1				10	Ninety Six Livres	15.00	46	4		.09 4	49	
Old Disection					One Hundred Livres	19.15	46	5		.04 4	19	
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Two Dreppis	Rix Dollar Specio	1.00	43	14				8	Florin	.20 4	49	
Rix Specie Dollar. 1.00 43 17 Two Droppia. 5.25 65 61 Five Pauls 4.5 49 98 18 Four Marks. 5.0 43 19 Twenty Livres. 3.83 46 13 Five Pauls 5.0 43 19 Four Marks. 5.0 43 19 Twenty Livres. 3.83 46 13 Five Pauls 5.0 43 19 Four Marks. 5.0 43 22 Twenty Livres. 7.66 46 15 Four Marks. 5.0 44 22 Four Marks. 5.0 44 22 Four Marks. 5.0 46 15 Four Marks. 5.0 Fo			1		Two Dreppia	6.25	48	9		.36	49	
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Twenty Livres 3.83 61 3	Rix Specie Dollar				Twenty Livres	3.83				93 4	49	
Specie Dollar				20	Twenty Livres	3.83	1			.18	49 I 49 I	
Four Marks. 6.64 42 28 Four Marks. 6.65 44 22 45 Four Marks. 6.65 45 28 Four Marks. 6.65 45 28 Four Marks. 6.65 45 28 Four Marks. 7.5 44 50 Four Marks. 7.	Specie Dollar		1	21				_		.18	49 1	
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Six Marks					(10 1 · · · ·							
Half Specio Dollar					SILVER COINS OF					.17	50 1	109
One Fifth Specie Dollar	Half Specio Dollar				ITALY.							
One Sixth Dollar				1								
Ferty Shillings 62 44 33 34 34 34 34 34 3		1							II .			
Size Skillings Chase Color Chapter C				33								
Tens Skillings, (base)				35	Five Francs	.93	46	23		15.50	50	1
Twelve Skillings	Ten Skillings, (base)	.69	14	36								2
Italf Scudo					Fivo Lire of Lombardy	.93	46	26	Quarter Deubleon	4.00	50	3
One Fifth Specie Dollar. .20 44 40 41 41 41 41 41 4						.30	47					4
Haif Scudo					Vonetian Soudo				One Sixteenth Doubloon	1.00	50	6
Twelve Skillings					Half Scudo	.47	47	30				7
One Fifteenth Specie Dollar	Twelve Skillings	.07	14	43	Half Scudo	.47				2.00	30	3
Twenty Skillings (buse)	Eight Skillings				Ton Pauls of Tuscany	.97		1	1			
Sixteen Skillings	Twenty Skillings (base)	.05			Scudo	.93	3 47	34	SILVER COINS OF			
Four Skillings	Sixteen Skillings	.08	3 44	47	Roman Crown	1.50			II SPAIN			
Twelve Skillings	Four Skillings	.01			Fivo Liro of Lombardy	.93		37	Dellar			9
Two Skillings	Twelve Skillings	.05	44	50	Scude	.93			Five Pesetas.	95	50	
Two Skillings	Twonty-four Skillings	.10							Old Pillur Dollar	1.00		
Two Skillings				نتائد الا	Roman Testoen	.28	3 47	41	Double Pistareen	37	50	13
One Eighth Specie Dollar 10 44 56 Five Francs 93 47 44 Half Dollar .47 50 16 Twenty Skillings (base) .05 44 57 58 Five Soldi .04 47 45 Pillar Quarter Dollar .23 50 17 Two Skillings .01 144 58 Twenty Grani .15 47 47 Dollar 1.00 50 18 Two Carlin .15 47 49 Dollar 1.00 50 20	Two Skillings	.01	1 41	54	Crown of Belogna	.97						
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1.00 51 22				1	Two Carlin	1:			Dollar	. 1.00	50	21
Ten Soldi 08 47 53 Pieturoun 14 51 20									Pistareen	1.00		
Scudo					Scudo	9:	3 48	52	Rix Dollar	93	51	24
Half Imperial								51	Quarter Dollar		4	
Five Roubles 3.90 45 2 Five Pauls .45 48 54 Five Pescens .95 51 26 Five Roubles 3.90 45 3 Roman Testoon .28 48 55 Modio .10 51 27						. 2		5!	Modio	.95		

SILVER COINS OF SPAIN.	Dollars.	Page.	Number.	SILVER AND COPPER COINS OF TURKEY.	Dollars.	Ряде.	Number.	MISCELLANEOUS COPPER COINS.	Dollars. Cents.	Раке.	Number.
Eighth of a Dollar	.10	51	28	Ghersh, (Copper)	,10	52	3	One Penny Bank Token, Canada	.02	53	1
Pistareou	.16	51	29		.90		4	One Ponny Bank Token, Nova Scotia	.02		9
Pistareen	.16	51	30	Altmichilk	.05	52	5	One Penny Bank Token, Canada	.02		3
Pistarcen		51	31		.10	52	6	One Penny Bank Token, Nova Scotia	.02		4
Two Reals		51	32		.05	52	7	One Cent	.01	53	5
Half Pistareen	1	51	33		.10	52	8	Five Centimes	.01		6
Half Dollar	.47	100	34		.10		9	Half Penny Bank Token, Canada	.01		7
11alf Dollar			35		.05		10	Half Penny Bank Token, Canada	.01	1 - 1	8
Double Pistareen			36		.05		-11	Five Centimes		1 3	9
Ressalado of Ten Reals			37	Half Altilik	.10	52	-12	One Cent			10
Half Dollar		51	38	EX1				One Cent			11
Half Pistareen		51						Half Cent			12
Pistareen		51		GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF				One Cent	.01	53	
Quarter Dollar		51					i	Half Cent	.01		14
Pistarcen		51		GREECE.				One Cent	.01	53	15 16
Pistareen		51	44			1 (.01	3.0	10
Half Pistarcen		51	45	20 Drachino (Gold)			1				
Quarter Dollar		51	46	Drachme, (Silver	•18		2	GOLD SILVER, COPPER, AND IRON			
Pistareen		51		Five Drachine, (Silvor)	*80		3				
Quarter Dollar		51		Half Drachine, (Silver)		52	4	COINS OF JAPAN,			
Quarter Dollar		51	49	Half Drachme, (Silver)	•08	52	5	Cobang, Gold	5.78	55	1
Pistareen		16	50		1			One Hundred P'senny, Copper		55	2
Peseta		51						One Hundred P'senny, Copper		55	3
Eighth of a Dollar		51		SILVER COINS OF				Cobang, Geld	4.44		4
Pistareon		51				1 1		Half Itzebu, supposed		55	5
Peseta		51	54	I DALLI				Half Itzebu, supposed		55	6
Half Pistareen		51	55					Cobang, Gold	5.78		7
Pistareen		51				52	1	Four Pisenny, Copper		55	8
Two Reals		52	57	One Hundred Cent Piece		52	2	Four P'senny, Copper		55	9
Half Medio		52		Fifty Cent Piece		52	3	Cobang. Gold	4.44		
Pistareen		5 52		Twolvo Cent Piece	.00	52	4	Iron Cash	0.3	55	11
One Sixteenth of a Dollar		5 52						Silver Quarto Itzebu			12
Half Medio	1	1 52						Gold Half Itzebu	.93	55	
Quarter Pistareen	.04	1 32	02			1 1		Gold Half Itzebu.		55	
		1		JEWISH COINS.	1			One P'senny, Copper		55	
SILVER AND COPPER COINS OF				Shekel		53	1	Gold Itzebu			
				Shekel	4	53	2	Silver Itzebu	.37		18
TURKEY.				Shekel, not authentie		53		Silver Itzebu			19
Twenty Piastres	.90	52	1			53		Gold Itzebu			20
Ghorsh, (Copper)		52		Widow's Mite		53		One P'senny, Coppor		55	21
								•			

PERFECT FAC-SIMILES

OF THE VARIOUS

Gold, Silver and other Coins throughout the World,

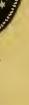
MARKET VALUE OF EACH COIN UNDER IT.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A MODEL INDEX, ANNOUNCING AT A SINGLE GLANCE, NOT ONLY THE NAME, PRICE, AND PAGE OF ANY COIN SEARCHED FOR, BUT THE EXACT SPOT (By Number.)

WHERE IT MAY BE FOUND.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.





Old 1 Eagle, \$5.25.







Old & Eagle, \$2.62.



Old 1 Eagle, \$5.25



Eagle, \$10.



Half Eagle, \$5.



Quarter Eagle, \$2.50.



Double Eagle, \$20.



Old 1 Eagle, \$5.25.



Old Eagle, \$10.50.



Dollar, \$1.







Double Eagle, \$20.



Old 1 Engle, \$5.25.



Three Dollars, \$3.



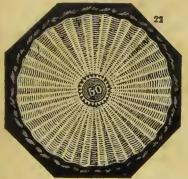


Three Dollars, \$3



Half Engle, \$5

PRIVATE GOLD COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.





Quintuple Eagle, \$10.

California 21 Eagle, \$23.50.

California Double Eagle, \$19.20.









California Eagle, \$9.85.

California Eagle, \$9.85.

Double Eagle, \$16.













California Eagle, \$9.90.

California Eagle, \$9.85.

Eagle, \$9.60.















Engle, \$9.85.

California 1 Eagle, \$4.75.















California 1 Engle, \$4.85.

California 1 Eaglo, \$4.75. N. C. 1 Eaglo, \$4.75.

Mormon, \$4.

















Goorgia, \$2 37.

North Carolina Dollar, 93 ets.

California 1 Dollar, 40 cts.

California & Dollar, 20 cts.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.















1 Dollar, 25 cts.

1 Dollar, 25 ets.

1 Dollar, 25 ets.

1 Dollar, 25 ets.

1 Dollar, 25 ets.

1 Dollar 25 cts.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.



Dollar, \$1.00.









Dollar, \$1.



1 Dollar, 50 cents.



1 Dollar, 50 conts.



1 Dollar, 50 cents.



1 Dollar, 50 conts.



1 Dollar, 25 cents.



1 Dollar, 25 cents.



1 Dollar, 50 cents.



1 Dollar, 50 cents.



Pine Tree Shilling, 16 cents.



Dime, 10 cents.



Dimo, 10 cents.



Dimo, 10 cents.



Dime, 10 cents.



Dimo, 10 cents.



½ Dime, 5 cents. ½ Dime, 5 cents.









3 cents.



1 Dime, 5 c.



1 Dimo, 5 c.



1 Dime, 5 c.





The three cent Coins represented above on the left were, down to June 1853 of 750 thousands fineness; those on the right, represent the subsequent emissions, and are of 900 thousands fineness.

GOLD COINS OF MEXICO.



1 Doubloon, 3.75.



Doubloon, 15.45.



Doubloon, 15.45.



1-16 Doubloon, 90 cents.

SILVER COINS OF MEXICO.



Dollar, \$1.04.



Dollar, \$1.04.





Dollar, \$1.04.



1 Dollar, 25 cents.



1 Dollar, 50 cents.



Dollar, \$1.04.



1 Dollar, 50 conts.



1 Dollar, 25 cents.









1 Dollar, 25 conts.









GOLD COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.



* Doubloon, \$15.50.



Doubloon, \$15.50.



Doubloon, \$15.50.



Doubloon, \$15.50.



Doubloon, \$15.50.



Doubloon, \$15.50.





Doubloon, \$15.50

^{*} The value of Doubloons varies, according to demand. The price we have fixed is the minimum value,

GOLD COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA—Continued.



1 Doubloon, \$7.75.



1 Doubloon, \$7.75.



Doubloon, \$15.50



Doubloon, \$15.50.



1 Doubloon, \$7.75.



† Doubloon, \$3.75.



Doubloon, \$15.50.



1 Doubloon, \$3.75.



Doubloon, \$1.87.



1 Doubloon, \$1.87.



1 Doubloon, \$3.75.



d Doubloon, \$1.87.





1-16 Doubloon, 90 c.



1-16 Doubloon, 90 c.



SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.



Eight Reals, 97 cts.



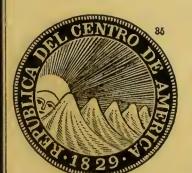
Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, 97 cts.



Dollar, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, 96 c.



Eight Reals, (base) 65 c.

SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA—Continued.



Eight Reals, (base,) 65 cts.



Eight reals, \$1.



Eight Reals, \$1.00



Eight Reals, (base,) 65 cts.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, \$1.00.



Eight Reals, 1.00.



Eight Reals, 1.00.

SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA—Continued.



1 Dollar, 18 cents.



4 Reals, (base) 35 c.



4 Reals, 45 c.



4 Reals, 45 cents.



1 Dollar, 20 cents.



4 Reals, 47 cents.



4 Reals, 35 cents.



4 Reals, 35 cents.



4 Reals, 47 cents.



4 Reals, (base) 35 cents.



2 Reals, 20 cents.



4 Reals, (base) 35 cents.



2 Reals, 20 ccnts.



4 Reals, (base,) 35 cents.



2 Reals, 18 cents.



2 Reals, 20 cents.



2 Reals, 20 cents.



2 Reals, 20 cents.



2 Reals, 20 cents.



2 Reals, 20 cts.



2 Reals, 20



2 Reals, 20 cts.



2 Reals, 20 ets.



2 Reals, 15 cts.



2 Reals, 15 cts.



2 Reals, 20 cents.



2 Reals, 20 cts.



SILVER COINS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA-Continued.













2 Reals, 20 cents.

2 Reals, 15 cents.

2 Reals, 16 cents.

2 Reals, 15 cents.















Real, 12 cents.

Real, 12 cents.

2 Reals, 16 cents.

Real, 12 cents.

Real, 10 cents.

Real, 10 cents.















Real, 12 cents.

Real (base) 8 cents.

Real, 12 cents.















Real, 12 cents.

Real, 8 cents.









Real, 12 cents.

Real, 12 cents.

Real, 12 cents.

















1 Real, 6 cents.

Real, 12 cents.

Real, 12 cents.

3 Real, 6 cents.

Real, 6 cents.















1 Real, 6 cents.

1 Real, 6 cents.

Real, 10 cents.

Real, 6 cents.

GOLD COINS OF BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.













Moidore, \$6.

Moidore, \$4,75

GOLD COINS OF BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL—Continued.



50 cents.



50 cents



\$1.75



Moidore, (Brazil) \$4.75.



Crown. \$5.75



Ott conte



50 cent

SILVER COINS OF BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.



960 Reis, \$1.



960 Reis, \$1.



960 Reis, \$1.



960 Reis, \$1.



Cruzado, 50 ets.



960 Reis, \$1.



960 Reis, \$1.



Cruzado, 50 cents.



1200 Reis, \$1.



Half Crown, 50 c.



150 Reis, 15 cents.



Half Crown, 50 c.



640 Reis, 64 cents.



40 Rois & a



200 Reis, 16 cents.



200 Reis, 25 cents.



2000 Reis, \$1.



200 Reis, 25 cents.



40 Rois, 6 c.

80 Reis. 12 conts.

GOLD COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.



Double Sovereign, \$9.60.



Mohur, \$6.75.



5 Sovereigns, \$24.20.



Guinea, \$5.00.





Sovereign, \$4.83.



Guinea, \$5 00.



Sovereign, \$4.83.



1 Guinea, \$2.50.



duinea, \$2.50.



duinea, \$1.66.



½ Sovereign, \$2.41.



Sovereign, \$4.83.



1 Sovereign, \$2.41.



SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.



William III. Crown, \$1.10.





Victoria Crown, \$1.15.





Bank of Ireland 6s. Token, \$1.00.



Crown, \$1.00.



Charles II. Crown, \$1.10.



Shilling, 22 ets.



Sixpenny of Queen Elizabeth, 11 ets.



One-and-sixpenny token, 22 ets.

SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES—Continued.



William and Mary 1 Crown, 55 cents. Charles II., 1 Crown, 55 cts.





Queen Anne 1 Crown, 55 cts.



William and Mary 1 Crown, 55 cts.



1 Crown, 56 cents.



Thirty penny Shinplaster, 40 cents.



George III. 1 Crown, 56 cents.



Three Shilling Token; 50 c



Shinplaster, 6 cents.



Three Shillings Token, 50 cents.



William and Mary 1 Crown, 55 c.



Sixpence, 11 c.



George III. 2 Crown, 56 c.



George IV. 1 Crown, 56 c.



½ Crown, 56 c.



Victoria 1 Crown, 56 c.



Charles II. 1 Crown, 55 c.



1 Crown, 56 c.



Queen Anne 1 Crown, 55 c.





Irish Thirty penny Token, 44 c. Victoria Florin, 47 c.





Shilling, 23 cents.



Shilling, 23 cents.



Shilling, 23 c.



Sixpence, 11 cents.



Sixpence, 11 eents.

SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES—Continued.



Bank of England, 5s Token, \$1.00.



Three Gilders, 75 cents.



Dollar, or Ten Macutos, 80 cents.



George III. Crown, \$1.15.



Fourpence, 7 c. Fourpence, 7 c.



Rupee, 40 c.



Three Shilling Token, 50 c.



Rupee, 40 c.











Two Macutos, 18 c. One-and-sixpenny, 24 c.



Rupee, 40 c.



Victoria Florin, 47 c.



Shilling, 23 c. Twopence, 3 c



1 Pagoda, 35 c.



Rupee, 40 c.



Dollar, 80 cts.



Rupee, 40 c.



d Dollar, 23 cts.



Threepence, 5 c. Fourponce, 7 c.



1 Gilder, 12 c.



12 c.



20 cent piece, 183 c.



Sixpence, 11 c.





1 Rupee, 20 c.



3 Gilder, 12 c.



11 c.



20 cent piece, 183 c.



11 cts.



Shilling, 23 c.



1 Rupee, 10 c





Two Annas, 5 c.



1 Rupee, 10 c.



Gilder, 23 c.



Fourpence, 7 c.



3 Gilder, 6 c.



dilder, 3 c.

SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.—Continued.



Oxford 20 Silling Piece, \$4.19.



James I. Shilling, 26 c.



Oxford Shilling, 26 c



Oxford 20 Shilling Piece, \$4.99.



Crown of Elizabeth, \$1.35.



James I. 1 Crown, 67 cts.



James I. 1 Crown. 67 cts.



Crown of Elizabeth, \$1.35.



Oxford Crown \$1.35.



Philip and Mary Shil., 29 ets.



Siege Piece of Newark, 24 c.



Oxford Crown, \$1.35.



CR SOUNDS





128
LAND STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Philip and Mary Shil., 26 c. Siege Piece of Pontefract, 23 c. Philip and Mary Shil., 29 c. Siege Piece of Pontefract, 23 c. Philip and Mary Shil., 26 c.



James I. & Crown, 67 etc.



James I. Shilling, 26 ets.





Oxford Penny, 2cts.



James I. Shilling, 26 ets.



James I. & Crown, 67 cts.

SILVER COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES—Continued.







5 cent piece, 43 c.





10 cent piece, 91 c.



5 cent piece, 43 c.



2d., 3 c.



GOLD COINS OF FRANCE.



40 Francs, \$7.66.



Leuis d'or, \$4.50.



Double Louis d'or, \$9.00.





20 Francs, \$3.83.









20 France, \$3.83. 20 Frances, \$3.83. 20 Frances, \$3.83. 20 Frances, \$3.83. 20 Frances, \$3.83.









Ton Francs, \$1.90.



Ten Francs, \$1.90.



Five Francs, 93 conts.



6 Francs, \$1.12.

SILVER COINS OF FRANCE.



Crown, \$1.06.



Crown, \$1.06.



Crown, \$1.08.



Crown, \$1.06



Five Francs. 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.

SILVER COINS OF FRANCE—Continued.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Six Francs, \$1.06.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Six Livres, \$1.06.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



2 Francs, 36 o.



1 Franc, 18 c.



Six Francs, \$1.06.



½ Franc, 8 c



1 Franc, 18 c.



2 Francs, 36 c.



₹ Crown, 25 c.



Worth 25 c.



Worth 25 c.



d Crown, 12 c.



10 c



½ Crown, 50 c.



½ Franc, 8 c.



Thirty Sols, 25 c.



1 Franc, 8 c.



d Crown, 50 c.

SILVER COINS OF FRANCE.—Continued.



d Crown, 12 c. 1-16 Crown, 6 c.



Twenty Sols, 16 c.



Thirty Sols, 25 c.



2 Francs, 36 c.



& Crown, 12 c.







½ Franc, 8 c. 1-16 Crown, 6 c.



1 Franc, 18 c.



Thirty Sols, 25 c.



1 Franc, 18 c.



Ten Sols, 8 c. 50 centimes, 8 c. 25 Centimes, 4 c.





Franc, 4 c.





15 Sols, 12 c.



½ Franc, 8 c.



GOLD COINS OF NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.







25 Francs, \$4.70.



Ducat, \$2.20.



10 Gilders, \$3.98.



5 Gilders, \$1.98.

SILVER COINS OF NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.



Rix Dollar, 93 ets.



Ducatoon, 93 cts.



Ducatoon, 93 cts.



Silver Lion, \$1.00.



Rix Dollar, 93 ets.



Rix Dollar, \$1.



Silver Lion, \$1.20.



Three Gilders, \$1.08.

SILVER COINS OF NETHERLANDS. BELGIUM AND HOLLAND—Continued.



Rix Dollar, 93 cts.



Three Gilders, \$1.08.



Rix Dollar, 93 ets.



Rix Dollar, 93 cts.



Rix Dollar, 93 cts.



Three Gilders, \$1.08.



21 Gilders, 92 ets.



Three Gilders, \$1.08.



Eight Stivers, 6 cts.



30 Stivers, 57 cts.



1 Gilder, 35 cts.



30 Stivers, 57 ets.



21 Francs, 39 cts.



Gilder, 35 cts.



10 Stivers, 18 cta.



1 Gilder, 35 ets.



21 France, 39 cts.



Six Stivers, 9 cts.



dilder, 9 cts.



dilder, 9 cts. di Franc, 8 cts.





10 Stivers, 18 cts.



2 Stivers, 3cts.



1 Franc 17 cts.



Two Stivers, 3 cts.



d'Ider, 9 cis.



6 Stiver, 9 cents.



d Gilder, 9 cents.

GOLD COINS OF SWITZERLAND.



Ducat, \$2.20.



Ducat \$2.20

SILVER COINS OF SWITZERLAND.



10 Datz, 20 c.



Crown of 4 Franken, \$1.



Crown of Zurich, \$1.



2 Francs, 50 c.



10 Batz, 20 c.



4 Francs, \$1.



4 Francs, \$1.



} Florin, 10 c.



3 Batz, 4 cents.



4 Francs, \$1.



Crown of Zurich, \$1.



Crown of Genova, \$1.



5 Rute 9 ets.



21 Batzen, 4 c.



5 Batz, 9 c.



½ Florin, 20 c.



Florin, 40 cents.



5 Ratzen, 9 o.

SILVER COINS OF SWITZERLAND.—Continued.



2 Francs, 50 c.



5 Latz, 9 c.



½ Florin, 20 c.



21 Batzen, 4 c.



5 Batzen, 9 c.



1 Francia, 20 c.



1 Florin, 10 e.



5 Butzon, 9 c.



10½ Batz, 25 c.



101 Batz, 25 c.



25 centimes, 4 c.



10 Batz, 10

GOLD COINS OF GERMANY.



Quadruple Ducat, \$8.80, (b.)



Ten Thaler, \$7.80.



Quintuple Ducat, \$11.



Ten Thaler, \$7.80.



Quintupie Ducat, \$11.



Ten Thaler, \$7.80.



Ten Thaler, \$7.80.



Fred d'or, \$7 80.



Ton Thaler, \$7.80.



Ten Thaler, \$7.80.



Ten Thaler, \$7.80.



Double Ducat, \$4.40.



Carolin, \$4.75.



Ten Thaler, \$7.80.



Soveraiu, \$6.50.



Double Fred d'or, \$7 80.



Carolin, \$4.75.



Double Fred d'or, \$7.80.



Soverain, \$6.50.



Carolin, \$4.75.



Soverain, \$6.50.



Ten Thaler, \$7 80.



Double Ducat, \$4.40.

GOLD COINS OF GERMANY—Continued.



Five Thaler, \$3.90.



Five Thaler, \$3.90.



Double Ducat, \$4.40.



Five Thaler, \$3.90.



Ten Thaler, \$7.80.



Ducat, 2.20.



Five Thaler, 3.90.



Five Thaler, 3.90.



Ducat, 2.20.



Soverain, 6.50.



Ducat, 2.20.



Five Thater, 3.90.



1 Carolin, 2.30.



Ducat, 2.20.



Ten Gilders, 3.98



Five Thaler, 3.90.



Five Thaler, 3.90.



Fred d'er, 3.90.



Ducat, 2.20.



Five Thaler, 3.90.



Ducat, 2.20.



Ducat, 2.20.



Five Thaler, \$3.90.



Five Thaler, 3.90.



Ducat, 2.20



Five Thaler, 3.90.



1 Carolin, 2.37.



1 Soverain, 3.25.



1 Soverain, 3.25.



Ducat, 2.20



Ducat, 2.20.



1 Seversin, 3.25.



1 Carolin, 2.37.



Ducat, 2.20.



Five Thaler, 3.90.



1 Severain, 3.25.



Ducat, 2.20.



Five Thaler, 3.90.



Ducat, 2.20.



Ducat, 2.20.



12 Marks, 1.55.



Five Gilders, 1.98.



10 1 ranes, 1 90.





10 Francs, 1.90.



Five Gilders, 1.98.



23 Thalers, 1.95.

SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.



Convention Thaler, 93 cts.



Crown of Baden, 1.02.



Convention Thaler, 93 cts.



Forty Kreutzers, 30 cts



Rix Thaler, 93 cts.



Convention Double Thaler, 1.32.



Kronen Thaler, 1.02.



Rix Dollar, 93 ets.



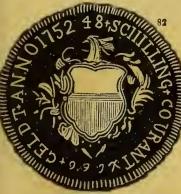
Rix Dollar, 93 c.



Saxon Crown, 1.02.



Forty Kroutzers, 30 cts.



48 Schillings of Silver, 1.00.



Old Crown, 93.



Double Thaler, 1.32.



Rix Dollar, 93 ots.



Austrian Rix Dollar, 93 ots.



Saxon Crown 1.02.



Double Thaler, 1.32,



Wurtemburgh Crown, 1.02.

SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.—Continued.



Austrian Rix Dollar, 93 c.



80 ats



03 ota



Doublo Thaler, \$1.32.



48 Schillings of Silver, \$1.



Rix Thaler Convention, 93 c.



Rix Dollar, 95 c.



Rix Dollar, 93 c.



Rix Dollar, 93 c.



Rix Dollar, 93 c.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.



Double Thaler, \$1.32.



Crown, \$1.02.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



Species Thaler, \$1.02.

* 32 * SCHILLINGE HAMBURGER COURANT 1808

32 Schillings, 51 cts.



Rix Dollar, 93 c.



Double Thaler, \$1.32.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



Double Thaler, \$1.32.



Thalor, 66 c.



Rix Thaler Convention, 93 c.



Rix Dollar, 93 c.



Rix Dollar, 95 ets.



Rix Thaler Convention, 92 cts.



Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.



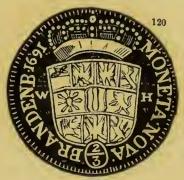
Rix Dollar, 93 cts.



Rix Dollar, 93 cents.



\$1.02.



Florin, 44 c.



80 cts.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.



Wurtemburgh Crown, \$1.02



Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.



Crown Thaler, \$1.02.



Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.



Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.



Rix Dollar, 93 c.



Kronen Thaler, \$1.02.



Krenen Thaler, \$1.02.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



Thaler, 66 cts.



Specie Dollar of Bavaria, 93 c.



Rix Dollar, 93 c.



Brabant Crown, 1.03.



Specic Dellar of Bavaria, 93 c.



Florin, 40 c.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



½ Rix Dollar, 45 c.



Rix Thaler Convention, 93 c.



Four Marks, 80 c.



Thaler, 66 c.



Thalor, 66 c.



Species Thaler, 93 c.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



Double Florin, 80 c.



Thaler, 66 ets.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



Florin, 44 cts.



Florin, 44 cts.



Florin, 44 cts.



Florin, 44 cts.



Doublo Guilder, 72 cents.



Thaler, 66 c.



Mark. 30 cts.



Convention Thaler, 93 cts.



Rix Thaler Convention, 93 c.



Florin, 44 cts.



Two Marks, 51 c.



Convention Thaler, 93 c.



21 Gilders, 90 c.



Florin, 44 cts.



Spocios Thaler, 93 cts.



Two Gilders, 72 c,



Double Thaler, \$1.32.



Florin, 44 cts.



Thaler, 66 e.



Doublo Thaler, \$1.32.



Florin, 44 cts.



Florin, 44 cts.



Florin, 40 cts.



Convention Thaler, 93 cts.



Hungarian 1 Dollar, 47 cts.



72 cents.



Convention Thaler, 93 cts.



Florin, 44 cts.



Thaler, 66 cts.



Thaler, 66 cts.



Thaler, 66 cts.



Thaler, 66 ets.



Double Gilder 70 cts.



Thaler, 66 cts.



Florin, 44 cts.



Double Gitder, 72 cts.



Two Marks, 50 cts.



Thaler, 66 cts.



} Crown. 50 cts.



1 Thaler, 22 cts.



Thaler, 66 cts.



Thaler, 66 cents.



Thalor, 66 cts.



Half Species Thaler, 46 c.



Thaler, 66 c.



1 Floren, 22 c.



Hungarian 1 Dollar, 47 cts.



Thalor, 65 ets.



1 Thaler, 22 c.



Florin, 36 c.



Marien Groschin, 12 c.



Florin, 45 cents.



Thaler, 65 c.



Mark, 6 c.



1 Species Thalor, 44 c.



1 Fiorm, 10 ets.



1 Crown, 50 cents.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



Florin 44 cts.



24 Mar. Groschen, 45 cts.



Half Gilder 18 c.



12 Grotes, 10 c.



Florin, 45 c.



Thaler, 66 c.



Thaler, 66 c.



Florin, 40 c.



Gilder, 36 c.



1 Mark, 12 cts.



Half Florin, 22 cts.



Florin, 40 cents.



Florin, 44 cts.



6th piece, 10 cts.



1 Species Thaler, 46 cts.



6th Thaler, 10 cts.



60 Kreutzers, 39 cts.



10 Kreutzers, 6 ets.



Thaler, 66 cts.



Mark, 30 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



Thaler, 66 c.



6th Convention Thaler, 15 c.



1 Crewn, 23 c.



Half Florin, 22 c.



1 Thaler, 22 c.



36 Grote, 30 c.



Gilder, 36 c.



20 Kreutzers, 15 c.



6th Piece, 10 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



6th Piece, 10 c.



1 Thalor, 22 c.



2 Lire, 32 c.



20 Kreutzers, 15 cts.



dilder, 18 c.



Half Florin, 20 c.



dilder, 18 c.



Half Mark, 12 c.



20 Kreutzers, 15 e.



6th Thaler, 9 c



Florin, 44 c.



Lire, 17 ets.



36 Grote, 30 c.



1 Gulden, 36 c.



Half Florin, 20 e.



20 Kreutzers, 15 c.



30 Kroutzers, 22 e.



1 Thaler, 22 c.



Gilder, 36 c.



Half Flerin, 22 c.



30 Kreutzers, 22 c.



1 Thaler, 22 c.



30 Kreutzers, 20 cents.



20 Kreutzers, 15 c.



Half Florin, 20 a.



Gulden, 36 c.



Half Species Thaler, 44 c.



30 Kroutzers, 20 c.



20 Kreutzers, 15 c.



Gilder, 36 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c



12 Grotes, 10 c.



Half Mark, 12 c.



Half Florin, 22 c.



12 Grotes, 10 c.



20 Kreutzers, 15 c.



1 Thaler, 33 c.



1 Thaler, 22 c.



2 Lire, 32 c.



20 Kreutzers, 15 c.



Rix Dollar, 30 e.



20 Kreutzers, 15 c.



Half Mark, 12 c.



















1 Greschen, 1c.

3 Kreutzers, 11 e. 5 centimes, 2 e. 2 c.

6 Pfennige, 1 c. Groschen, 2 c. 6 Pfennige, 1 c.

IMLAY AND BICKNELL'S COINS OF THE WORLD.

SILVER COINS OF GERMANY.—Continued.



Half Florin, 18 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



20 Kreutzers, 15 o.







1 Mark, 6 cts.



6th Piece, 10 cents.



6th Thaier, 10



6th Piece, 10 o.



12 Grotes, 10 c.



25 centimes, 8 c.



6 Pfennige, 1 c. 1-16th Species Dollar, 6 c.

12 Grotes, 12 c.



1 c.



1 Lira, 4 c.





24th Thuler, 2 c.



6th Specie Thaler, 15 c.



1 Mark, 6 e.





6th Piece, 10 c. 4 Marien Groschen, 10 c. 6 Kreutzers, 3 c. 4 Marien Groschen, 8 c.







ł Mark, 6 c.



2 Greschen, 2 c.



6 Kroutsers, 3 etc.



1 Lira, 4 c.



6th Piece, 10 c.



5 Kreutzers, 3 c.



2 Groschen, 2 c.



5 Kreutzers, 3 c.





6th Thaler, 10 c.



6 Grote, 5 c.



12 Grotes, 10 c.



21 Schilling, 3 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



Schillings, 3 c.



6 Groto, 5 cents.



10 centimos, 3 c.



3 c.



6 Grote, 5 c.



dildor, 18 c.



1-24th Thaler, 2 c.



6th Thaler, 10 c.



10 centimes. 3 c.



6th Thaler, 10 cents. 20 Skilling, 5 c.



6th Thaler, 10 cts.



GOLD COINS OF DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN.





Double Chr. d'er, \$7.80.





SILVER COINS OF DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN.



Bight Marks, \$1.10.



Rix Dollar, \$1.



Dollar, \$1.



Old Ducatoon, 93 cts.



Rix Dollar Specie, \$1.



Rix Dollar, Specie, \$1.



Rix Dollar Specie, \$1.



Old Ducatoon, 93 cts.



Rix Dollar Specie, \$1.



Specie Dollar, \$1.



Eight Marks, \$1.10.



Rix Specie Dollar, \$1.



Rix Dollar Specie, \$1.



Four Marks, 50 cts.



Specie Dollar, \$1.



Specie Dollar, \$1.

SILVER COINS OF DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN-Continued.



Four Marks, 50 cts.



Four Marks, 66 cts.



Four Marks, 50 cts.



75 ot =



20 Skillings, 10 ets.



Rigsbank Dollar, 45 cts.



75 cts



1 Specie Dollar, 45 cts.



1 Specie Dollar, 45 cts.



Fifth Specie Dollar, 20 cts.



16 cts.



40 Schillings, 62 cts.



16 Schillings, 10 cts.



1 Specie Dollar, 24 cts



10 Skillings, 9 cts.



12 Skillings, 7 cts.



16 cts.



Sixth Dollar, 151 cts.



Fifth Specie Dollar, 20 cts.



1 Spe. Dol., 24 c.



8 Skill., 3 c.



12 Skill., 7 c.



8 Skill., 3 c.





1-15th Specie Dollar, o c. 20 Skill. Col., 5 c.



16 Schill., 8 c.



cent.



2 cts



Sals



24 Skillings, 10 cts.



1 cent.



1 cont



1 cent.



6 Skillings, 3 ots.



& Specie Dollar, 10 cts.



20 Skillings, 5 cts.



1 cen

GOLD COINS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND.



1 Imporial, \$3.90.



Five Roubles, \$3.90.



Five Roubles, \$3.90.

SILVER COINS OF RUSSIA AND POLAND.



Rouble and a half, \$1.07



Rouble, 73 ets.



Roublo, 70 cts.



Roublo, 73 cts.



Rouble, 73 cts.



Five Zlot, 53 cts.



Florin, 44 cts.



1 Rouble, 36 cts.



Five Zlot, 53 ots.



Rouble, 73 cts.



30 Kopeks, 20 cts.



Rouble, 36 cts.



Two Zlot, 18 cts.



Rouble, 35 c.



1 Rouble, 36 cts.



Five Zlot, 53 cts.



Rouble, 73 cts.



Fivo Zloi, 53 cts.



Fivo Zlot, 53 cts.





20 Kopeks, 14 c.



1 Zlot, 9 c.



10 Kopeks & c. 5 Kopeks, 3 c.



1 Zlot, 10 c.

25 Kopeks, 18 c.

GOLD COINS OF ITALY.



80 Livres, \$15.32.



96 Livres, \$15.



10 Soudi. \$10.



96 Livres, \$15.



100 Livrag \$19 15

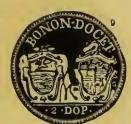




20 Livres, \$3.83.



40 Livres, \$7.66.



2 Droppia, \$6.25.



40 Livres, \$7.66



2 Droppia, \$6.25.



20 Livres, \$3.83.



10 Livres, \$1.90.



40 Livres, \$7,66.



96 Livres, \$15.



40 Livres, \$7.66.



20 Livres, \$3.83.

SILVER COINS OF ITALY



Five Line, 93 cts.



Two Livres, 36 cts.



Five Livres, 93 cts.



Fifty Grani, 37 ets.



Five Francs, 93 ets.



1 Soudo, 45 ots.



Five Lire, 93 cents.



Five Lire of Lombardy' 93 cents.



1 Scudo, 30 cts.



& Scudo, 47 ots.



Venetian Soudo, 97 ots.



1 Soudo, 47 cts.



1 Scudo, 47 cts.



Sardinian Scudo, \$1.25.



Ten Pauls of Tuscany, 97 cts.



Soudo, 93 ots.



Ten Livres of Tuscany, \$1.50.



Roman Crown, 97 ots.



Five Lire of Lombardy, 93 cts.



Scudo, 93 cts.



Pive Francs, 93 cts.



Five Lire of Lombardy, 93 cts. Roman Testoon, 28 cts.





Crown of Bologna, 97 cts.



2 Livres, 36 c.



Five France, 93 c.



5 Soldi, 4 cts.

Frano, 17 ets.



20 Grani, 15 cts.



Roman Seudo, 97 cts.



2 Carlin, 15 ots.



20 Grani, 15 c.



10 Soldi, 8 c.



Scudo, 93 c.



Roman Tostoon, 28 c.



Five Pauls, 45 o.



Roman Testoon, 28 c.



Rivo Live 03 a



Ten Livres of Tuscany, \$1.50.



50 Centimes, 8 c.



Roman Testoon, 28 cts.



6 cents.



Sardinian Scudo, \$1.25.



Sicilian Scudo, 93 ets.



Soudo, 93 cts.



Five Livres, 93 ets.



Crown of Bologna, 97 etc.



Scudo, 93 cta



Ton Pauls of Tuscany, 97 ots.



Soudo, 93 cts



Roman Scudo, 97 cts.



Half Testoon, 14 c.



Two Lire, 36 o.



5th of a Scudo of Luca, 18 c.



Two Lires, 36 c.



I Testoon, 14 c.



Sicilian Scudo, 93 c.



Five Francs, 93 c.



Neapolitan Scudo, 86 c.



Five Livres, 93 c.



Scude, 93 c.



Sicilian Seude, 93 c.



Neapelitan Silver Ducat, 74 c.



Fifty Grani, 37 c.



Seude, 93 c.



Two Lire, 36 c.



1 Scude, 47 c.



Reman Testoen, 28 c



Five Lire, 93 c.



2 Lire, 35 c.



Paul, 9 c.



5 Seldi, 4 c.



1 Testeen, 7 c.



6 c.



Fierin, 20 e.



Two Livres, 36 c.



Livre 17 a



Five Pauls, 45 c.



Scudo, 93 c.



5th of a Scudo of Luca, 18 c.



Lira, 10 0.



Twe Pauls, 18 c.



Two Carlin, 15 e.



20 Grani 15 c.



Two Carlin, 15 c.



Two Pauls, 18 c.







Sicilian Lire, 17 c.



GOLD COINS OF SPAIN.



Doubloon, \$15.50.



1 Doubloon, \$7.75.



¿ Doubloon, \$4.



1-16 Doub., \$1.



1 Doubloon, \$2.

SILVER COINS OF SPAIN.

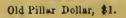


Dollar, \$1.



Five Pesetas, 95 cts.









Double Pistareen, 37 cts.



1 Dollar, 50 cts.



Dollar of 20 Reals, \$1.



1 Dollar, 47 ets.



Plllar 1 Dollar, 23 cts.



Dollar, \$1.



Dollar, \$1.



Dollar, \$1.



Dollar, \$1.

SILVER COINS OF SPAIN—Continued.



Dollar, \$1.



Pistareen, 14 c.



Bix Dollar, 93 cts.



1 Dollar, 20 c.



5 Pesetas, 95 ets.



Medie, 10 c.



B Dellar, 10 c.



Pistarcon, 16 cents.



Pistareen, 16 c.



2 Reals, 9 c.



½ Pistareen, 8 c.



Half Dollar, 47 c.



Half Dollar, 47 c.



Deuble Pistareen, 36 ets.



Resellade of Ten Reals, 50 c.



Half Dellar, 50 c.



Pistareen, 8 c. Pistareen, 16 c.





Pistareen, 16 c.



1 Dellar, 20 c.



Pistareen, 16 c.



1 Pistareen, 8 c.



1 Dollar, 20 c.



Pistareen, 14 c.



1 Dollar, 20 cents.



1 Dellar, 20 e.





Peseta, 16 c.



1 Dollar, 10 c.



Pistareen, 18 c.



Peseta, 16 c.



1 Pistareen, 9 c.



Pistareen, 14 c.

SILVER COINS OF SPAIN—Continued.













SILVER AND COPPER COINS OF TURKEY.



20 Piastres, 90 cts.



Ghersh, (Copper,) 10 cts.



Chersh, (Copper,) 10 cts.



20 Piastres, 90 cts.



Altmichlik, 5 ..















Altmichilk, 5 c. 1 Altilik, 10 c.

GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF GREECE.



20 Drachme, (Gold) \$3.10.



Drachme, 18 c.



5 Drachme, 80 ets.



1 Drachme, 8 o



SILVER COINS OF HAYTI.



25 cent piece.



100 cent piece.



The genuine pieces of Hayti are of low silver, and a large number of those in circulation are counterfeit; consequently no value is attached to them, except as ouriosities by antiquarians.



50 cent piece.

THE JEWISH SHEKEL.

(Originals kindly furnished by Hon. J. Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint.)





Although the Shekel (a Hobrew word signifying to neigh) was an ancient measure of gold and silver curroney among the Jews, there does not appear to have been a Coin of that name, until permission was given to Simon Maccabæns to coin money, by Antiochus Sidetes in the year B. C. 138. (Soe I Maccabæs, chap. xv.) The permission was soon revoked; but a few of these pieces have survived to our day, and above is the engraved copy of one in the cabinet of the U. S. Mint, precured at a high price some years since, through the agency of a gentleman connected with the American Legation at Constantinople, an eminent conneissour of autiques. Simon did not choose to put his own effigy on the coin, nor that of the Syrian monarch. On one side is the budding red of Aaron, with the legend "Jerusalem the Holy;" on the other a cup of income or pet of manna, and "Shekel of Israel." The legends are in the Samaritan character, Hebrew being then obsolete in Judea. The value is about 56 cents; or, at the present high rate of silver, near 59 cents. In currency it agreed with the silver stater or tetradrachm, (or piece of four drachms,) then and afterwards abundantly coined by the Greek and Greec-Syrian dynastics. The Syrian stater was the "piece of money" montioned in the New Testament, Matt. xvii. 27. The term Shekel had then passed out of use.

There is in existence a shekel with Hebrew legends, to the same purport as the foregoing. It is well known to be an imposture; a pretty old one, however, having been made two or three centuries ago; it is therefore, quite a curiosity, and a copy of it is also given below. The same piece is to be seen in the Mint Cabinet.



Hebrew Shekel, not authentic.



THE WIDOW'S MITE.

The "Widow's Mite," in the Mint collection, attracts so much attention, that we herewith give a copy of it. It is a bronze composition, and the smallest of ancient coins, weighing only ten grains. It was



MISCELLANEOUS COPPER COINS.



1 Penny Bank Token, Canada.



1 Penny Token, Nova Scotia.



1 Penny Bank Token, Canada.



1 Penny Token, Nova Scotia.







1 Penny Bank Token, Canada.





5 Centimes.





1 cent.



d cent.



1 cent.



1 cent.





COINS OF JAPAN.

The Publishers have occasion again to express their cheerful thanks to the Hon. J. Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint and its branches, for the following intoresting paper on the subject of the Moneys and Coins of Japan; as also for the use of the original coins, as minted by the Japanese government, and from which the annexed accurately executed plates were taken by the distinguished Artist and Engraver, E. Rogers, Esq. This paper is valuable for the information it afferds to the man of business, and to the public generally; and the fac-similes of the Coins we present still more so, for the reason that they constitute the only collection in this form to which the American people have access. The Pennsylvanian, of this city, referring to this subject, says, "the proportionate value of Gold and Silvor is vory singular and extraordinary,* and that seme of cur culture terprising Americans may find a way to enlighten those curious people—the Japanese—if their ports can be opened to our ships."

Assay Office, U. S. Mint, Feb. 5, 1859.

Hon. J. R. SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint, &c.

DEAR SIR:—There are few matters of greater euriosity, in regard to the people of Japan, than their system of moneys; and at the present moment, when public attention is much drawn in that direction, some details would, we presume, be timely and acceptable.

The series of Japanese coin consists of three sizes of gold, two of silver, and three of an alloy of inferior metals. In their shape, composition, and relation to each other, they present some striking features, which set

them apart from every other system of eoinage in the world.

The principal gold eoin, known as the cobang or cobank, is of an oval shape, about two and a half inches long, and half as wide. Is is very thin, soft, and easily bent, having no elasticity; its appearance is that of fine gold, and its surface is marked by sundry figures not well understood as yet, although it is said that the flowery ornaments are "the arms of the Spiritual Emperor," and that a certain central cypher is the special imprint of the "Inspector General of money." The weight, two specimens agreeing, is 362 thousandths of an ounce, or nearly 174 grains. Next is a gold piece of one-fourth that weight, and intended as a quarter of the preceding, called the "gold itzebu;" but its form is entirely different. It is four-sided, rectangular, and very thick; three-fourths of an inch long, and half that in width. The smallest gold coin is the half itzebu, of proportional size. We have then the silver itzebu, and its quarter of the same domino shape; the larger piece weighing 280 thousandths of an ounce, or 134½ grains. Passing to the third division, there is the "hundred p'senny," a casting of red brass, oval and thick, measuring two inches long, and a little more than half as wide, with a hole in the center. Finally there are pieces of four, and one p'senny circular, with holes in the center, and searcely to be distinguished from the well known Chinese cash.

The composition of these coins, a subject falling within our particular province, has been to some extent examined. The cobang and itzebu, as was observed, have the appearance of fine gold; and it is said, are regarded at home as being of high quality. But it is only necessary to scratch away the surface, to discover that the Japanese understand the process of pickling, well known to workers in jewelry, whether in America or Asia, or even in the center of Africa. Trusting to the somewhat permanent effects of "hard biting," they have not even added copper to mitigate the whitening effect of silver alloy; the mixture being gold and silver, and not far from equal proportions. The cobang, two pieces assayed, gave 567½ and 568½ thousandths fine; the itzebu resulted 566. These figures indicate a designed, though probably a secret standard. The consequent intrinsic values are, according to our Mint rates, and allowing for silver contained, \$4.44 for the cobang,

and \$1.11 (nearly) for the itzebu.

It is interesting to observe that, although so ignorant of the methods of other nations, Japan has imitated, and even exceeded them, in the process of deterioration of moneys. About the beginning of the last century, the cobang, quite similar in shape and device to the present piece, weighed 272 grains, was 854 fine, and worth just ten dollars. A century later, it had fallen to 196 grains, 667 fine, and worth (including silver) five dollars.

lars and seventy-eight cents.

The smallest gold coin has not been assayed; it evidently contains but little gold, and has therefore a forced valuation. The transition to the next piece in order, the largest silver coin, affords a fresh surprise. It is found to be of almost absolute fineness; that is, 991 thousandths; and is worth 37 eents. While this proves that the Japaneso possess the art of rofining, it does not explain why they debase the gold and refine the silver.

The smallest silver piece is apparently not inferior in fineness.

The foregoing details will be interesting to the numismatist and metallurgist; but the fact which remains will excite a more popular attention. It is in regard to the legal relation which these coins bear to each other. Insulated from the rest of mankind, the Japanese have proportioned gold to silver according to their own ideas of use and state of supply. The gold and silver itzebu are, as is stated, interchangeable; that is, a piece which is worth in our eyes 111 cents, (and to a Japanese worth nearly as much as two of our gold dollars, because he supposes it to be much better gold than it is,) buys no more than a piece which, with us, would be 37 cents. The Spanish or Moxiean dollar they consider equal to three itzebu; which is three-fourths of a cobang, or \$3.33. The abundance of gold, or scarcity of silver, which creates such a strange ratio, would no doubt be promptly corrected by foreign traders, for the sake of the enormous profit. But unfortunately there is a stringent law against the exportation of coin, which makes it very difficult even to get a few pieces for assay. For our facilities in this respect, we are indebted to the persoverance of a gentleman who is interested in the collection of rare coins, and to his correspondent abroad.

What relation the oval piece of brass, which passes for "one hundred p'senny" bears to the itzebu, we are not informed. It weighs only about six times as much as the piece of one p'senny, and therefore bears an arbitrary value; unless brass is there held to be vastly more valuable than an alloy of copper and lead, which appears to be the composition of the coin which stands at the bottom of the scale.

J. R. Eckfeldt,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. E. Dubois.

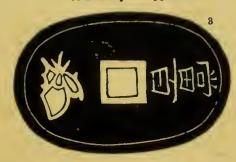
^{*} It may be added that the ratie of geld to silver, as deduced from the Coins, is 43 to 1. In all other countries, it is 15 or 16 to 1. The vast difference is owing to non-intercourse laws, and to the product of Japanese gold mines.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, AND IRON COINS OF JAPAN.

(Originals kindly furnished by Hon. J. Ross Snowden, Director of the Mint.)

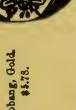


00 P'senny. Copper.

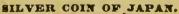












This coln, with almiiar ones, was obtained by an Officer of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, from a company of Japanese. who had drifted far out into the Pacific, and were taken np in a starving condition. Subsequent-



ly, all the other coins were lost in the wreck of the "Peacock," one of the exploring vessels. This coin was placed in the Cabinet by Titian Peale, Esq., attached the Expedi-

Half Itzehu, (Supposed.)



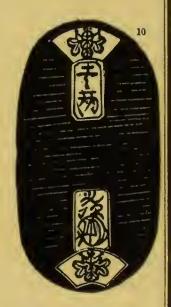
4 p'senny. Copper.





Japanese Iron Cash, about 4000 to the Silver dollar.

Silver, Itzehu, 37 cts.





Silver, Quarto Itzebu. 93 cts.





Gold, Half Itzebu.



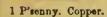
Gold, Itzebu, \$1.11



Gold, Itzebu, \$1.11.



1 P'senny. Copper.



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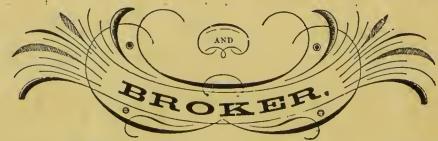
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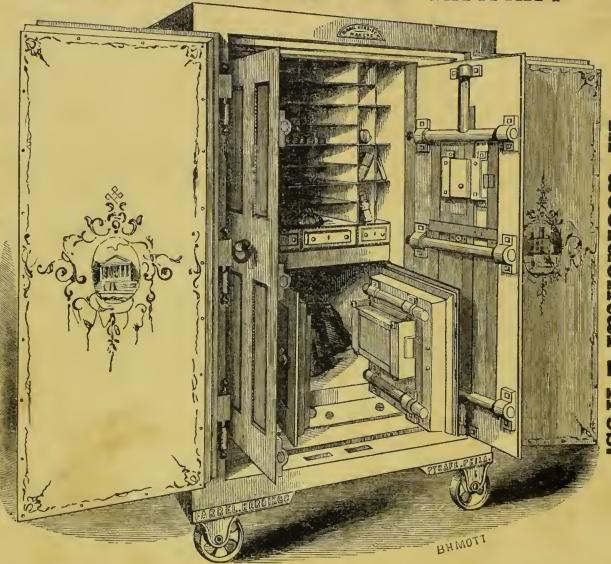
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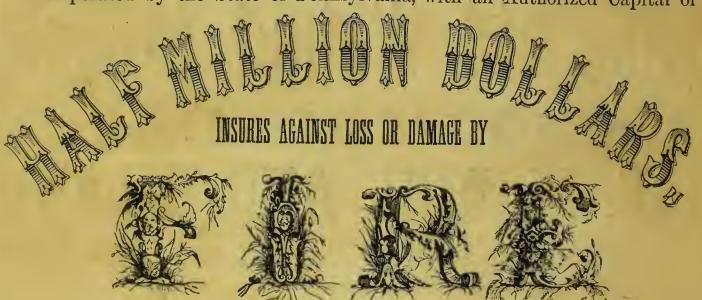


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